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The Days We Observe

January 3—Battle of Princeton—1777.

February 12—Lincoln's Birthday.

February 22—Washington's Birthday.

February 25—Capture of Vincennes—1779.

April 19—Battle of Lexington—1775.

May 30—Memorial Day.

June 14—Flag Day.

June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill—1775.

June 28—Battle of Monmouth—1778.

July 4—Independence Day—1776.

September 6—Lafayette's Birthday—1757.

October 19—Surrender of Yorktown—1783.

November 11——Armistice Day.

November 25—Evacuation Day—1783.

December 26—Battle of Trenton—1776.

p 52771

GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

From the portrait painted by Otto Stark for the Indiana Society of Sons of the Revolution.

OFFICERS 1921-22

Presidents Emeritus
John S. Tarkington
*John H. Holliday

President
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Captain Charles L. Barry
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Donald Jameson
Jackson K. Landers

* Died October 20, 1921.

Purpose of the Society

It being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries as to the neglect on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived; therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval and civil service of the colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.—*From the Constitution of the General Society of Sons of the Revolution.*

The spirit of the Society of Sons of the Revolution is not to differentiate its members from society at large, but to be useful in a patriotic way and to preserve to its members all those advantages that belong to old families and long lines of descent, with the qualities that give those advantages. Thus the members may be

stronger to assist in leavening society with those qualities that a worthy pride in clean and honorable family history and tradition contribute to the general welfare. This spirit is the spirit of morality and gentility, of fellowship and high patriotism, and not of snobbery and of narrow, selfish and conceited aristocracy. It is the spirit of aristocracy in the original and best meaning of that word, the spirit of the best citizenship. The Society's social motive is to preserve and cultivate in its members those refinements and forces of character that have distinguished the best people of all times and all nations.—*From The Book of the Sons of the Revolution in Indiana, Number Two.*

It was at Lexington that "the embattled farmers" "fired the shot heard round the world." To them life was of less value than a principle, the principle written by Cromwell on the statute book of parliament. "All just powers under God are derived from the consent of the people." Since the war of the Revolution many patriotic societies have risen in the United States. These may be typified by the association of the "Sons of the Revolution" and of the "Sons of American Wars," societies which find their inspiration in the personal descent of their members from those who fought for American independence. The assumption, well justified by facts, is that the Revolutionary fathers were a superior type of men, and that to have had such names in our personal ancestry is of itself a cause for thinking more highly of ourselves. In our little private round of peaceful duties we feel that we might have wrought the deeds of Putnam and Allen, of Marion and Greene, of our Revolutionary ancestors whoever they may have been. But if those who survived were nobler than the mass, so were those who fell.—*David Starr Jordan, in The Human Harvest.*

A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants. It is impossible not to respect the sentiment which indicates itself by these tokens. It is a sentiment which belongs to the higher and purer part of human nature, and which adds not a little to the strength of the States.—*Macaulay.*

It seems to me that the principal means of preserving useful families in democratic society ought to be fully discussed; because the family, rather than the individual, is the important social unit; because the perpetuation of sound families is of the highest social interest; and because the democratic form of government is that form which in a few years, or a few generations, will prevail all over the civilized world. * * * * * If society as a whole is to gain by mobility and openness of structure, those who rise must stay up in successive generations that the higher levels of society may be constantly enlarged, and that the proportion of pure, gentle, magnanimous and refined persons may be steadily increased. * * * * * The men of good family stock may be farmers, mechanics, professional men, merchants, or that sort of men of leisure who work hard for the public. But while I give this broad meaning to the term "good family stocks," I hold that one kind of family ought especially to be multiplied and perpetuated, namely, the family in which gentle manners, cultivated tastes and honorable sentiments are hereditary.—*From an Essay, Family Stocks in a Democracy, by Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University.*

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good character, and a descendant of one who, as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, in actual service, under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by services rendered during the war of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

The first step in applying for membership should be to ascertain the name of the ancestor who lived at a time that would possibly include him in the Revolutionary service, and the name of the place in which he lived. Then write to the Adjutant-General or Secretary of State in the State where the ancestor lived, and obtain from him a certified copy of the ancestor's record. The certificate should be filed with the Secretary of the Society. He will then furnish a blank form with full instructions.

Old Commissions, certified copies or certified photographs of Commissions can verify an ancestor's service; so can old letters or certified copies of old letters proving service. Extracts from rare historical works that can not be found in libraries available to the Society should always be attested.

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS.

The applicant must be presented singly, upon the form issued by the Society.

The record of the ancestor's military service should be given fully but concisely.

It is not necessary to show the pedigree any further back than the ancestor who served in the war.

The Society does not accept encyclopedias, genealogical works, or town or county histories, except such as contain rosters, as authorities for proofs of service.

In referring to printed works, the volume and page should be given.

Reference to authorities in manuscript must be accompanied by certified copies, and authentic family records must be submitted, if required.

Every application must be signed by applicant and sworn to by him, and it must be endorsed by two members of the Society.

When the applicant is not personally known to any member of the Society whom he can ask to recommend his application, he must submit to the Secretary, when he files his papers, the names of two reputable citizens of the State to whom he refers by permission.

When an applicant claims descent from more than one Revolutionary ancestor, then a supplementary application must be made for each ancestor.

Supplementary claims are to be treated in form and procedure precisely as original applications. There is no extra cost for filing supplementary claims.

The officers of the Society will render assistance, when called upon, in making search to find proof of ancestor's services.

To begin to make a search for proofs, the applicant must know the State the ancestor served from, and in

writing officials simply ask "for the military service of A. B., said to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary War," and they will inform you what rank they find and any other data the records show. Also give the name of town or county he served from, if you know, and officer he served under.

The Indiana State Library contains many volumes of records of the Revolution from all the Original States, and records are also to be found in the Indianapolis City Library. Some of the books one might consult are Heitman's Historical Register (if the ancestor was an officer), Saiel's Records of the Revolution, the Indiana G. A. R. Register (1908), which contains a list of Indiana Revolutionary pensioners. When a name of a Revolutionary soldier can be found in any State or government publication, or in any record whose authority is unquestioned, a reference to the publication, with the volume and page number, is as satisfactory as a certificate from State or government officers. In visiting a library, ask for all books containing rolls of soldiers from the State in which you are interested.

If the ancestor was granted a pension for services in the Revolutionary War, a certificate, giving ancestor's military history, may be secured by addressing the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington. No charge is made for such certificate.

The Adjutant General's office, War Department, Washington, D. C., has a card index of all Revolutionary soldiers whose service is recorded in muster rolls in possession of the War Department, and will furnish information without charge.

Correspond with the following officials and others named, in the various States, for certificates of military service and the fees for search and for furnishing the certificate:

Vermont—Consult "Rolls of Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, 1775 to 1783." Write Adjutant General of Vermont, Montpelier.

New Hampshire—Consult "State Papers of New Hampshire," Vols. XIV to XVII. Write Secretary of State, Concord.

Massachusetts—Write Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston. See "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War." Many records in State House, Indianapolis.

Rhode Island—Write Secretary of State, Providence. No charge for making research. Where name is found and certificate furnished, $1.50. Consult "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. XII, and "Revolutionary Defenses of Rhode Island."

Connecticut—This State has published a very complete roster, containing 27,000 names. Address Adjutant General, Hartford. Charges a small fee for a certificate, usually $1.00. See "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," and publications of the Historical Society.

New York—This State has published a roster, containing 40,000 names, which volume is in the State Library, at Indianapolis. Consult "New York in the Revolution," and "New York Archives," Vol. 1.

New Jersey has very complete records. Write Adjutant General, Trenton. Consult "New Jersey Men in the Revolution."

Pennsylvania—Write State Librarian, Harrisburg, for certificate. The charge will be from $1.00 to $3.00, according to the length of the research. Consult "Pennsylvania Archives."

Delaware—Write Secretary of State, Dover. The charge for making copies is 2 cents per line and $1.00 for certificate. Consult "Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware," Vols. XIII to XVI.

Maryland—Write Commissioner of the Land Office, Annapolis, who will make search for name for 25 cents, and 75 cents additional for furnishing certificate. Also see "Maryland Archives," Vols. 11, 12, 16, and "Record Journal of the Council of Safety," etc., Vol. 18.

Virginia—See "Sarel's Records of the Revolution" and "The Virginia Magazine," The Revolutionary records are very meager, and it is difficult to find anything. Information consists mainly of the records of land bounty warrants, which were issued by the State to the soldiers who served three years or more. Write Mr. W. G. Stanard, 314 West Carey St., Richmond, Virginia, a gentleman highly recommended, who has given considerable attention to tracing Virginia genealogies, and who will make a search of everything there is available at the State Capitol to find the name, for which he charges $5.00 to be paid in advance. If he finds the name he will furnish the certificate without additional cost.

North Carolina—It is difficult to get data from this State. The Legislature made a large appropriation to gather data of the Revolution, but it resulted in more Colonial history. There is a list of Continental troops in the Continental Line and of Officers with dates of commissions, numbering less than 700. Write State Auditor, Raliegh, N. C.

South Carolina—There are no rosters in existence of the Revolutionary soldiers from this State. "Gregg's History of the Old Cheraws" and "Saffel's Records of

the Revolutionary War" contain some names of officers and privates from this State. Address A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.

Georgia—Write Secretary, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, for information of Georgia soldiers. That society has books and manuscripts which contain much useful information relating to the Revolutionary period. Also see Third Report of the D. A. R. (Senate Document 219, 2d Sess. 56th Congress), containing roll of Georgia soldiers.

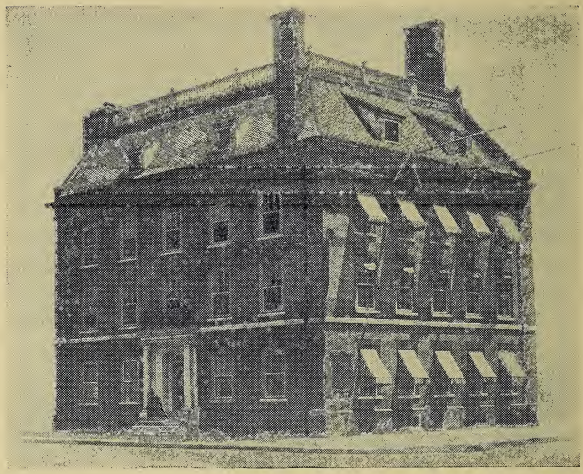
Each applicant is urged to give name of the State, and if possible the county or town from which the ancestor entered the service.

Much information of value to applicants is to be found in the yearly report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution (the report for 1914 contains a complete roster of the Revolutionary soldiers in service at close of the war).

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL AT FRAUNCES' TAVERN.

The visible sign that the War of the Revolution was ended and that American independence was won was the departure of the British army from New York on November 25th, 1783. General George Washington with his troops then moved into and took possession of the camp the British had left. In the evening, Governor Clinton gave at Fraunces' Tavern, New York City, in honor of Washington and his officers, a public dinner, called the Evacuation Day dinner, which was attended by many distinguished citizens of the city. The first and last of the thirteen toasts given at the dinner are noteworthy: "The United States of America" and "May the Remembrance of This Day Be a Lesson to Princes." All military activity was now finished and Washington prepared to leave.

On December 4, 1783, General Washington bade farewell to some forty-four of his officers in Fraunces' Tavern. He did not return to the city again until he went to be inaugurated as first President of the United States, on April 6, 1789. Thackeray described his farewell to the officers as follows. "The last soldier had quitted the soil of the Republic, and the Commander-in-Chief proposed to leave New York for Annapolis, where Congress was sitting, and there resign his commission. About noon on the fourth day of December, a barge was waiting at Whitehall Ferry to convey him across the Hudson. The chiefs of the army assembled at a tavern near the ferry, and there the General joined them. Seldom as he showed his emotion outwardly, on this day he could not disguise it. He filled a glass of wine and said, 'I bid you farewell with a heart full of love and gratitude, and wish your latter days may be as prosperous and



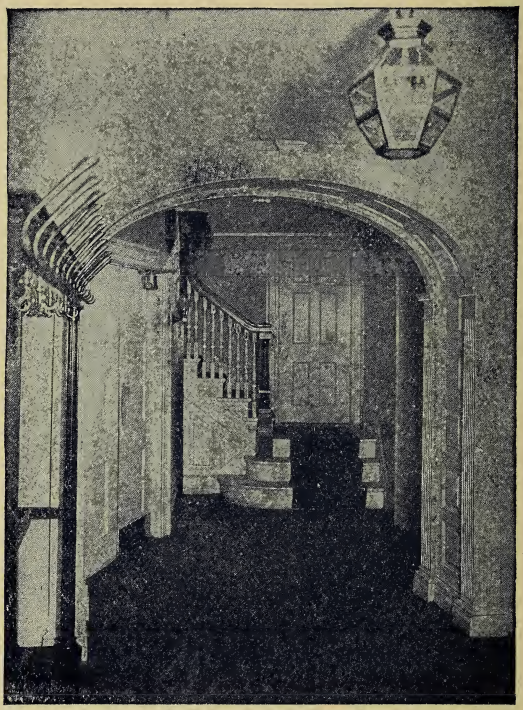
FRAUNCES' TAVERN

Broad and Pearl Streets, New York.

1719, erected; 1762, "Queen's Head Tavern;" 1768, New York Chamber of Commerce organized; 1775, damaged by a shell from the British ship, "Asia"; 1783, scene of Washington's farewell to his officers; 1883, re-organization of the Sons of the Revolution; 1904, purchased by the Sons of the Revolution; 1907, restored and occupied by the Sons of the Revolution.

happy as those past have been glorious and honourable.' Then he drank to them. 'I cannot come to each of you to take my leave,' he said, 'but shall be obliged if each of you will come and shake me by the hand.' General Knox, who was nearest, came forward, and the Chief, with tears in his eyes, embraced him. The others came one by one to him, and took their leave without a word. A line of infantry was formed from the Tavern to the ferry, and the General, with his officers following him, walked silently to the water. He stood up in the barge, taking off his hat and waving a farewell. And his comrades remained bareheaded on the shore until their leader's boat was out of view."

Today the historic old tavern, situated at Broad and Pearl streets, and owned and preserved by the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution, is the mecca of thousands of patriotic Americans every year. It is also a national shrine for members of the Sons of the Revolution from all over the country. For over two centuries, Fraunces' Tavern has been a landmark of lower New York. The ground on which it was erected was originally a water lot granted in 1686 to Stephanus Van Courtland, third mayor of New York, and the first mayor born on American soil. In 1700, Col. Van Courtland gave the lot to his daughter, Anne, who, in 1699 married Etienne (or Stephen) de Lancey, a French Huguenot, born in Caen, Normandy, who came to this country on the repeal of the Edict of Nantes. Through his mother's gift to him of her jewels, which he sold in London, he came to New York and started business as a merchant. In 1719 he built one of the finest Holland brick residences (afterwards the Tavern) in the city. Historians record with enthusiasm, the graciousness, hospitality and popularity of Mrs. de Lancey. In 1762, the property was sold to Samuel Fraunces, called



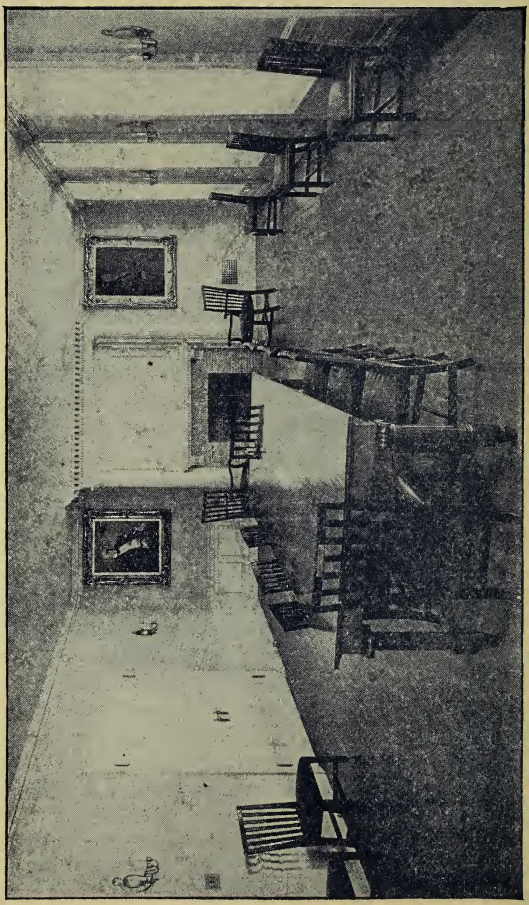
THE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

In 1775 the first "high ball" was served in the upper story of Fraunces' Tavern, fired from the British ship, "Asia," then in the harbor. It passed through the roof, giving rise to the oft-quoted lines of Freneau:

"Scarce a broadside was ended till 'nother began again;
By Jove! It was nothing but 'Fire away, Flanagan!'
Some thought him saluting his Sallys and Nancys
Till he drove a round shot through the roof of Sam Francis."

Black Sam by his friends, a man of French extraction from the West Indies. Fraunces, who had been an innkeeper in New York since 1755, took possession in 1763, and put over his door the picture of Queen Charlotte, the young wife of George III. She, at the age of 17, was promoted to the honor of being Queen of England because of an essay she had written, addressed as a letter to Frederick the Great of Prussia, on "The Horrors of War." The tavern then was called "The Queen's Head Tavern." After some years of very prosperous business, for Fraunces was a remarkable caterer and host, Fraunces, advertising the tavern for sale, described it as follows: "The Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange, is three stories high, with tile and lead roof, has fourteen fireplaces, a most excellent large kitchen, fine dry cellars, with good and convenient offices, sufficient for a large family, the business mentioned above, a merchant or any other large trade. Is a corner house, very open and airy and in most complete repair, near the ferry." The roof is a gambrel, or curb roof, hipped also at the ends, another writes.

In the famous "Long Room," many of the most celebrated men of early days met and indulged in their convivialities. It was here also that the Stamp Act was discussed and seeds of liberty sown. Here was held the first meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce in April, 1768, and here that were organized the Society of St. Andrew, the New York Society, the Society for Promoting Arts and Agriculture and the New York Yacht Club. It was also a favorite resort for lawyers' dinners, and meetings of "Gentlemen of the Bar." The Long Room frequently was used for balls, lectures, charitable affairs, the meetings of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, the Governors of the New York Hospital, the General Society of Machanica and Tradesmen

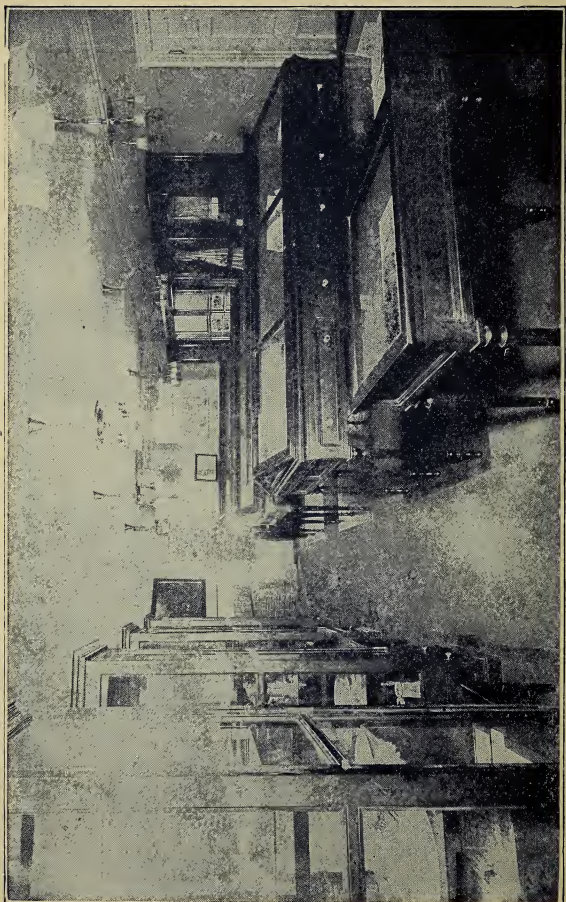


(Fraunces' Tavern) THE HISTORIC "LONG ROOM" (Second Floor)

and many other organizations—in fact, it was for the earlier period a rendezvous which fore-ran the modern Delmonico's as a favorite place of entertainment and meeting. The Society of Sons of the Revolution was formally organized in the Long Room on December 4th, 1883, on the hundredth anniversary of Washington's farewell, after the inception of the Society at a meeting held at the New York Historical Society some seven years earlier, viz., on February 22, 1876.

Fraunces sold the tavern in 1785, when he transferred it to one George Powers, and retired to country life in New Jersey. It passed through several hands, till in 1801 it was sold to Thomas Gardiner, whose granddaughter married the Count de Dion. In 1904 the Sons of the Revolution purchased the building from the French heirs of the Countess de Dion. On December 4th, 1907, the 124th anniversary of Washington's farewell, the Sons formally occupied and dedicated the building. The interim between the purchase of the building and the dedication was taken to restore the tavern, under the supervision of William H. Mersereau, the architect. The purchase was made possible by the late President of the New York Sons, Frederick Samuel Talmadge, one of whose ancestors was Col. Talmadge, one of the officers at the farewell meeting in 1763, whose original diary the Sons of the Revolution own.

The tavern has been open continuously as a house of public entertainment since 1762, having escaped the great conflagrations of 1776, 1835 and 1845, though it has been attacked by fire several times. It was said in Valentine's Manual of the Common Council of New York, in an article by William J. Davis, in 1854, "The City of New York has made many futile attempts to erect to the memory of Washington a suitable monument. It is already done. The preservation of Fraunces'



THE MUSEUM (Third Floor)

(Fraunces' Tavern)

Tavern is the greatest monument that can be conceived or erected. Let the demagogue who would barter the liberties of his country for his personal aggrandizement visit it, and stand within that room where the greatest of men resigned his power and became a simple farmer again—and will not that bright example bring him back to his duty again? It may become a second mecca, to bring the faithful to behold the room in which occurred the scene of his greatness and magnanimity." This seems to prophesy the work that the Sons of the Revolution carried to completion. The tavern now contains an historical museum, the club rooms and offices of the Sons of the Revolution and an excellent public restaurant. A more complete sketch of Fraunces' Tavern, by Henry Russell Drowne, is available in the Indiana State Library.

That the tavern had a high reputation for fine fare was many times attested. For instance, John Adams, in his diary, says of a banquet given at the tavern for the Massachusetts delegates to the Continental Congress, on August 25th, 1774, "It was the most splendid dinner I ever saw; a profusion of rich dishes," etc.

OTHER PROPERTIES AND MEMORIALS OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The various State societies have erected many statues and memorials, among which are the Nathan Hale statue, by Macmonnies, erected in City Hall Park, New York, which was a parade ground for Washington's troops in 1776; a bronze memorial in high relief erected in Annapolis in honor of the French who assisted in securing American independence; a bronze tablet commemorating the battle of Long Island, and marking the line of defense; a bronze tablet, commemorating the battle of Harlem Heights, erected on the walls of Columbia University, New York; a bronze tablet to mark American encampments in 1776, erected on the walls of the College of the City of New York; a bronze tablet. Nassau Hall, Princeton University; two tablets to perpetuate the memory of Revolutionary events in Charleston, South Carolina, and many other permanent bronze memorials. The Indiana Society has erected in several court houses bronze tablets giving the names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in those counties; also, it has had painted a full length portrait in oil of General George Rogers Clark, which hangs in the Indianapolis Public Library. At various times, the Indiana Society has given gold, silver and bronze medals to high school pupils in Indiana schools for prize essays on patriotic subjects.

THE JOHN GRENVILLE MOTT SILVER CUP.

The Society owns the John Grenville Mott silver trophy for marksmanship in the State Rifle Competitions. The cup is deposited during the intervals between competitions in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State. It is shot for in the 600 yard contest. The name

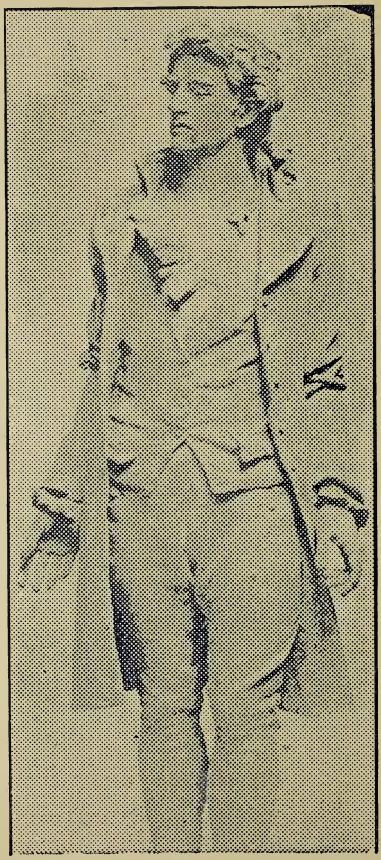
of the winner is engraved, each year the contest is held, on the space provided on the trophy. The cup has been won by Sergeant Ernest K. Epperly, of Company D, 2d Infantry, Indiana National Guard, with a score of 48 points out of a possible 50, by First Lieut. Manford G. Henley (score unrecorded), and by First Lieut. George E. Bailey, who scored 49 points out of a possible 50. On account of the Mexican border trouble and the World War, there were no competitions in 1916, '17, '18, '19 and '20.

MR. ROBERT RAMSAY'S GIFT.

Through the generosity of Mr. Robert C. Ramsay, of the Sons, the Art Association of Indianapolis now owns a beautiful reduction of the MacMonnies statue of Nathan Hale. The reduction also was made by MacMonnies. The original life-size statue was erected in City Hall Park, New York, by the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Ramsay gave the bronze in the name of the Indiana Society of Sons of the Revolution.

The following is reprinted from the Indianapolis News:

Nathan Hale was the sixth child of Richard and Elizabeth Hale, both of the strictest sect of the Puritans, who lived in Coventry, Conn. He was born June 6, 1755. When Nathan was young, he was frail of body, and gave little promise of the fine athletic form he later grew to have. He was fitted for college and the Christian ministry by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, one of the most eminent Congregational ministers of his day. At sixteen years of age, he entered Yale College, then a school of only some sixty students. His brother Enoch, grandfather of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, entered Yale at the same time. Nathan was graduated



CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE
Photograph of MacMonnies' Statue

with highest honors in September, 1773. Dr. Eneas Munson's description of young Hale shows what a fine figure for the sculptor's art he was. Says Dr. Munson: "His personal appearance was notable. He was almost six feet in hight, perfectly proportioned, and in figure and deportment he was the most manly man I ever met. His chest was broad, his muscles firm, his face wore a most beautiful expression, his complexion was roseate, his eyes were light blue and beamed with intelligence. His personal grace was most charming. I was greatly impressed with Hale's scientific knowledge. He had a taste for art, and his talents as an artist were quite remarkable."

After his graduation, until the news came of the bloodshed at Lexington and Concord, Hale taught school at East Haddon and New London, giving classical preparation for college at the latter place. When a messenger, riding express between Boston and New York, with the news of battle came to New London, a town meeting was called at the Courthouse at that place. Hale was one of the speakers, calling the people to action at once. He enlisted as a volunteer. He became captain of a company of Connecticut Rangers known as Congress's Own. His were among the troops that remained in New York when the British invaded Long Island. After the American retreat from Long Island, the American army on Manhattan Island was in a perilous condition. Washington called a council of war at which it was decided to send a competent man in disguise into the camp of the enemy on Long Island. Colonel Knowlton summoned a large number of officers to a conference at his headquarters and in the name of Washington asked for a volunteer. The request to act as a spy met with a general and resentful refusal. Late in the meeting Nathan Hale appeared, pale from a recent illness. Knowlton repeated the petition. "I will undertake it," said

Hale. His friends tried every means to dissuade him, but he regarded the call to duty as imperative.

Entering the British camps in the disguise of a loyalist schoolmaster, he was hailed as a good fellow and visited all the camps in Long Island, making secret drawings. Later he entered a tavern feeling secure. A moment afterward, a man left and did not return. Next morning he was arrested by British marines. It has been said that the man who left the tavern was a dissipated Tory cousin of Hale. The captors searched Hale and found his papers. He was taken to General Howe's headquarters and during Saturday night, September 21, 1776, was confined in a greenhouse. When taken before General Howe he frankly confessed being a spy and was condemned to be hanged at once, Sunday, September 22. He asked for the presence of a chaplain, but was refused. He asked for a Bible and was again denied. Brief notes that he wrote to his mother, sister and betrothed, were torn up before his eyes.

The gallows was the limb of an apple tree in Colonel Rutger's orchard. A "last dying speech and confession" was demanded. Then Hale, only twenty-two years of age, uttered the famous sentence: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Besides the MacMonnies statue erected by the Sons of the Revolution, there is a monument to Hale in his native town, designed by Henry Austin and erected under the supervision of Solomon Willard, the architect of the Bunker Hill monument.

Constitution

SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

STATE OF INDIANA

ARTICLE I.

Name of Society.

The Society shall be known by the name, style and title of "Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Indana."

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

The objects of the Society are social, educational and patriotic, and the Society is formed for the particular purpose of perpetuating the memory of the men who, in military, naval and civil service of the Colonies, and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the Country; and to further the proper celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington and to commemorate prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscripts, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of fellowship among its members.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

Any male person above the age of 21 years shall be eligible to membership in this Society who is lineally descended from any ancestor as the propositus, who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States or of the National Government represented or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution, between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease.

Provided, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as a "sailor" or "marine" it must in like manner be shown that such service was other than shore duty and regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or the navy of one of the original thirteen States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor of the applicant was duly enrolled in the ship's company either as an officer, seaman or otherwise than as a passenger; and,

Provided further, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as an "official" such service must have been performed in the Civil Service of the United States or of one of the thirteen original States, and must have been sufficiently important in character to have rendered the official specially liable to arrest and imprisonment, the same as a combatant, if captured by the enemy, as well as liable to conviction of treason against the government of Great Britain.

In the construction of this Article the Volunteer Aides-de-Camp of General Officers in the Continental Service, who were duly announced as such and who actually served in the field during a campaign, shall be comprehended as having performed qualifying service.

The civil officials and military forces of the State of Vermont during the War of the Revolution shall also be comprehended in the same manner as if they had belonged to one of the thirteen original States.

No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for membership in this Society where such ancestor, after having assisted in the cause of American Independence, shall have subsequently either adhered to the enemy or failed to maintain an honorable record throughout the War of the Revolution.

No person shall be admitted as a member of this Society unless he be eligible under one of the provisions of this Article and unless of good moral character and adjudged worthy of becoming a member.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Third Vice-President, a Fourth Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, an Historian, a Chaplain and a Board of Managers, who shall be chosen by ballot from among the members thereof annually to serve for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Provided, that in the discretion of the Society, the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be occupied by the same person.

Provided, That the tenure of office for any person shall not be more than two years in succession, and that no person shall be eligible for re-election to the office which he has held until one year has elapsed after the end of his term of service. This is not to apply, however, to the Board of Managers and the Historian.

ARTICLE V.

Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers of the Society shall be not to exceed nineteen in number, namely: The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Registrar, the Historian and the Chaplain, ex-officio, and nine others, who shall be chosen by ballot from among the members of the Society annually to serve for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Board shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in their own number, and to fill newly created offices between annual meetings.

ARTICLE VI.

Admission of Members.

Every application for membership shall be made in writing, subscribed by the applicant and approved by two members over their signatures. Applications shall contain or be accompanied by proof of eligibility and such applications and proofs shall be submitted to the Board of Managers, who shall have full power to determine the qualifications of the applicant. Payments of the initiation fee and dues required by the By-Laws of this Society shall be prerequisites of membership.

ARTICLE VII.

Subjects Prohibited.

No question involving religious doctrine or the party politics of the day within the United States shall ever be discussed or considered in any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

Commemorations.

It shall be a standing regulation that the members shall, when practicable, hold a commemorative celebration and dine together at least once a year.

ARTICLE IX.

Seal and Insignia.

The Seal of the Society, the Insignia to be worn by the members and the rules governing the use of the latter, shall be such as are, or may be hereafter, prescribed by the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The Secretary shall be the custodian of the seal.

The Secretary of the Society shall procure and issue the Insignia to all members and shall keep a record of all issued by him. Such Insignia shall be returned to the Secretary by any member who may formally withdraw, resign or be expelled, but otherwise shall be deemed as heirloom.

No member shall receive more than one badge, unless to replace one, the loss or destruction of which shall be first satisfactorily established. The badge shall be worn as an article of jewelry.

On occasions other than meetings for any stated purpose or celebration, members may wear a rosette of the prescribed ribbon and pattern or such other design as the Society may approve, in the upper button hole of the left lapel of the coat. The Treasurer shall procure and issues the rosettes to members.

ARTICLE X.

Alterations and Amendments.

No alterations or amendments of the Constitution of this Society shall be made unless notice thereof be duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a meeting of the Society, and unless the same shall be adopted at a subsequent meeting by a vote of three-fourths of the members present, and in the notices issued for such meeting the fact shall be stated that a proposed amendment to the Constitution will be considered, and the substance or purpose of the amendment be set forth.

BY-LAWS, INDIANA SOCIETY.

SECTION I.

Fees, Dues and Contributions.

The initiation fee shall be two dollars; the annual dues three dollars, payable on or before the first day of October in each year.

Provided, That all new members shall pay pro rata from the day of their admission. The payment at one time of fifty ($50) dollars shall constitute a life membership. The payment at one time of one hundred ($100) dollars shall constitute a perpetual or endowed

membership, and upon the death of any member so paying, the membership shall be held by his eldest son or such other descendant from the ancestor from whom he claims, as he may nominate; in failure of such nomination the Society may decide which of the descendants shall hold membership; Provided, always, That the Society reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any nomination that may not be acceptable to it. All those holding life or endowed memberships shall be exempt from the payment of the initiation fee and annual dues.

SECTION II.

Permanent Fund.

All life and endowed membership fees, as well as donations which may be paid the Society, shall remain forever for the use of the Society as a Permanent Fund, the income only of which may be expended.

SECTION III.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the city of Indianapolis, on the 19th day of October (except when that day is a Saturday or Sunday, when the date shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Managers), at which a general election of officers and managers by ballot shall take place. In such election a majority of votes given for any officer or manager shall constitute a choice; but if, on the first ballot, no person shall receive such majority, then a further balloting shall take place, in which a plurality of votes given for any officer or manager shall determine the choice.

SECTION IV.

Quorum.

At all meetings of the Society eight (8) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The ayes and nays shall be called at any meeting of the Society upon the demand of five members.

SECTION V.

President

The President—or, in his absence, the Vice-Presidents in their order, or, in the absence of all, a Chairman pro tempore—shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall have a deciding vote, in case of a tie. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society. The President shall be ex-officio, a member of all committees.

SECTION VI.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society. He shall notify all members of their election and of such other matters as may be required of him by the Society. He shall have charge of the Seal, Certificate of Incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws and Records of the Society, and shall issue certificates of membership. He, together with the presiding officer, shall certify all acts of the Society and in proper cases authenticate them under seal. He shall affix the Seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership and transmit them without delay to the members for whom they shall be issued. He shall, under the direction of the President or Vice-President, give due

notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society and attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the society and shall give notice to the several officers of all votes, orders, resolutions and proceedings of the Society affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties. He shall be Secretary of the Board of Managers and keep the record of their meetings in the regular minute book of the Society.

SECTION VII.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall collect and deposit the funds and securities of the Society in a reliable bank to the credit of said Society. Said funds shall be used for no other purpose than for said Society. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums as may be ordered by the Society or by the Board of Managers. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and at each annual meeting shall render a statement to the Society when a committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts. He shall give such bond as the Board of Managers shall require.

SECTION VIII.

Registrar.

The Registrar shall keep a roll of members and in his hands shall be lodged all the proofs of membership qualification and all the historical and other papers of which the Society may become possessed; and he, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall make copies of such similar documents as the owners thereof may not be willing to leave permanently in the keeping of the Society.

SECTION IX.

Chaplain.

The Chaplain shall be a regularly ordained minister of a Christian denomination and shall perform such duties as ordinarily appertain to such office.

SECTION X.

Historian.

The Historian shall procure from the Secretary, the Registrar, and other reliable sources, historical papers, or other reliable data, and carefully compile a history of its organization; and transcribe the same in a book, which shall be the property of the Society. He shall keep a detailed record of the events, happenings within the Society, which shall include a list of the members admitted during the year, and present the same to the Society at each annual meeting, together with the yearly necrological list and suitable biographies of the deceased members. He shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, essays, papers, and other documents of an historical character, which the Secretary may be required to publish.

SECTION XI.

Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers shall consist of not to exceed nineteen members, namely: The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Registrar, the Treasurer, the Historian and the Chaplain, ex-officio, and nine other members. At least five members of the entire Board shall be residents of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. All the Board shall be elected at the annual meeting. They shall elect their own Chairman. In case of a

vacancy in any of these offices the Board may fill it until the next election. They shall judge of the qualifications of the candidates for admission to the Society and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Admissions shall have power to elect the same to membership. They shall, through the Secretary, call special meetings at any time upon the written request of three members of the Society and at such other times as they see fit. They shall make plans for promoting the objects of the Society, shall digest and prepare business and shall authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated money in the treasury for the payment of the current expenses of the Society. They shall generally suuperintend the interests of the Society and perform all such duties as may be committed to them by the Society. At each annual meeting of the Society they shall make a general report. At all meetings of the Board of Managers five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION XII.

Amendments.

No alteration of the By-Laws of the Society shall be made unless such alteration shall have been proposed at a previous meeting and shall be adopted by a majority of the members present at any meeting of the Society, five days' notice thereof having been given each member.

SECTION XIII.

Order of Business.

At all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers the following order of business shall be observed, so far as may be applicable:

1. Prayer by the Chaplain.
2. Reading and approval or amendment of the minutes of prior meetings not previously acted upon.
3. Election of officers and managers when necessary.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. Miscellaneous Business.

SECTION XIV.

Committee on Admissions.

The Chairman of the Board of Managers shall appoint annually three members thereof as a Committee on Admissions, whose duty it shall be to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Society and to submit a report thereof to the Board of Managers.

SECTION XV.

Expulsion and Suspension.

The Board of Managers shall have power to expel any enrolled member of this Society who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or of this Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member; or who shall persistently transgress, or, without good excuse, wilfully neglect or fail in the performance of any obligation enjoined by the Constitution, By-Laws or any standing rule of this Society: Provided, That such member shall have received ten days' notice, in writing, of the complaint preferred against him, and of the time and place for hearing the complaint, and have been thereby afforded an opportunity to be heard in person.

Whenever the cause of expulsion shall not have involved moral turpitude or unworthiness, any member thus expelled may, upon unanimous recommendation of the Board of Managers, but not otherwise, be restored to membership by the Society at any meeting.

The Board of Managers shall drop from the roll the name of any enrolled member of the Society who shall be two years in arrears in payment of dues and who, on notice to pay the dues, shall fail and neglect to do so within thirty days thereafter; and upon being thus dropped his membership shall cease and determine; but he may be restored to membership at any time by the Board of Managers on his application therefor and upon his payment of all such arrears and of the annual dues from the date when he was dropped to the date of his restoration. The Board of Managers may also suspend any officer from the performance of his duties for cause, which proceeding must be reported to the Society and acted upon by it within thirty days, either by revision of the suspension or removal of the suspended officer from office, or otherwise the suspension shall cease.

SECTION XVI.

Resignation.

No resignation or withdrawal from membership by any member enrolled in this Society shall become effective as a release from the obligations thereof, unless consented to and accepted by the Board of Managers.

SECTION XVII.

Disqualification.

No person who may be enrolled as a member of this Society shall be permitted to continue in membership

when the proofs of claim of qualification by descent shall be found to be defective and insufficient to substantiate such claim or not properly authenticated. The Society or Board of Managers may, at any time after thirty days' notice to such person, to properly substantiate or authenticate his claim, require the Secretary to erase his name from the list of members, and such person shall cease to be a member: Provided, He shall have failed or neglected to comply satisfactorily with such notice.

Where the Board of Managers shall direct the erasure of a person's name for a cause comprehended under this section, such person shall have the right of appeal to the next annual meeting of the Society; but he shall not be restored to membership unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members present on that occasion, or at a subsequent meeting to which the consideration of the appeal may have been specially postponed.

SECTION XVIII.

Service of Notices.

It shall be the duty of every member to inform the Secretary by written communication of his place of residence, his postoffice address and of any change thereof.

Service of any notice under the Constitution or By-Laws upon any member of the Society, addressed to him at his last recorded place of residence or post-office address and forwarded by mail, shall be deemed sufficient service of such notice.

SECTION XIX.

Elections.

The Board of Managers in their discretion may appoint a nominating committee to select members to be voted

for as officers of the Society at the annual meetings. Said elections shall be purely advisory and shall in no way prevent any member from voting for any other member for any office in the Society. The voting shall be by ballot and the person receiving the majority of all votes cast shall be declared elected.

SECTION XX.

Delegates to the General Society.

Delegates to the General Society shall be chosen by the members of this Society at its meeting next preceding that of the General Society, and, failing such choice, shall be elected by the Board of Managers.

SECTION XXI.

Decease of Members.

Upon the decease of any member notice thereof and time and place of the funeral shall be given by the Secretary, by mail or publication, and it shall be the duty of members when practicable to attend the obsequies. Any member, upon being informed of the death of another member, shall see that the Secretary is promptly notified of the fact.

The Board of Managers are empowered and directed to purchase a flag of standard size and present it to the family of each deceased member, to be preserved as an heirloom.

SECTION XXII.

Local Societies.

When five or more members of this Society, residing within proximity, outside of Indianapolis, petition the Board of Managers, it may authorize and empower such

petitioners to form a local Chapter, to be known as ..... Chapter of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Indiana. Such Chapter, when authorized, may adopt such local regulations and by-laws as to it may seem proper: Provided, That such regulations do not conflict in any particular with the Constitution of the General Society or with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society of the State of Indiana. The officers of local chapters shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee. The senior officer may attend the meetings of the Board of Managers of the Indiana State Society, notice whereof shall be sent to him by the Secretary of the State Society.

SECTION XXIII.

Certificate of Membership.

Every member, upon the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of membership, which shall be authenticated by the President and Secretary and countersigned by the Registrar of the Society, and to which the Seal of the Revolution shall be affixed. The certificate shall be in form following:

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

Be it known that.....,

of ....., by right of descent

from ....., of .....,
who aided in achieving American Independence during the war of the Revolution, has been duly admitted to membership in the Society of Sons of the Revolution in

the State of Indiana, this ..... day of.....,

in the year of our Lord ....., and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and .....

.....
President.

.....
Secretary.

.....
Registrar.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM

Deceased Members Indiana Society Sons of the Revolution.

Anderson, Dorsey L., Greencastle, Ind.
Ayres, Judge Alexander C., Indianapolis.
Barnett, Levi A., Danville, Ind.
Blaker, Louis J., Indianapolis.
Boice, Augustin, Indianapolis.
Buell, Jared R., Indianapolis.
Campbell, Eddy M., Indianapolis.
Carey, Samuel C., Indianapolis.
Clark, Wellington Alexander (original son), Crown Point, Ind.
Classer, Sylvanus Milton, La Porte, Indiana.
Cole, Ernest B., Indianapolis.
Crow, Dr. Charles Richard, Indianapolis.
Douglas, William (original son), Logansport, Ind.
Elliott, Joseph T., Pasedena, Calif.
Farrabee, Sanford D., Indianapolis.
Gates, Moses (original son), Valparaiso, Ind.
Harrison, General Benjamin, Indianapolis.
Harrison, Nicholas McCarty, Indianapolis.
Hayward, Capt. William E., Indianapolis.
Hedges, Andrew Jackson (original son), Richmond, Ind.
Holliday, John H., Indianapolis.
Holliday, John H., Jr., Indianapolis.
Ingrim, M. H., Winamac, Ind.
Jameson, Ovid Butler, Indianapolis.
Jennison, Albert C., Jr., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Jennison, Albert C., Sr., Crawfordsville, Ind.

IN MEMORIAM

Johnson, Rev. Henry Webb, South Bend, Ind.
Kelsey, Benjamin, Indianapolis.
King, Colin E., Indianapolis.
Lowes, James H. S., Indianapolis.
Malott, Volney T., Indianapolis.
Maxwell, Dr. Allison, Indianapolis.
Miner, Benjamin D., Indianapolis.
Moore, Granville C., Indianapolis.
Moore, Joseph (original son), Bedford, Ind.
Moore, Thomas Taylor, Greencastle, Ind.
Mott, John Grenville, Michigan City, Ind.
Noble, General Charles Henry, Indianapolis.
Parry, David M., Indianapolis.
Parry, Maxwell O., Indianapolis.
Perdue, Lemuel Ford, Terre Haute, Ind.
Phillips, William Magruder, Chicago, Ill.
Pugh, John D., Shelbyville, Ind.
Quick, S. R., Indianapolis.
Ramsay, John W., Indianapolis.
Robison, Eugene A., Greenwood, Ind.
Scott, Capt. Alexander M., Indianapolis.
Sharpe, Joseph K., Indianapolis.
Sims, Rev. Charles N., Liberty, Ind.
Smock, Dr. Harry Ernest, Franklin, Ind.
Smock, Richard M., Indianapolis.
Smock, William C., Indianapolis.
Stocking, Rev. Charles H. W., Bowling Green, Ky.
Tarkington, Jesse Claiborne, Indianapolis.
Tarkington, William S. R., Indianapolis.
Thompson, Claude L., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Thompson, Maurice, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Wright, William Henry, Indianapolis.

MEMBERS INDIANA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Adams, Dr. H. A., 14 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis.
Babcock, L. K., Esq., 3304 College Ave., Indianapolis.
Barhydt, Theodore W., Esq., Terre Haute, Ind., P. O. Box 745.
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Barry, Dr. M. Joseph, 315 E. 32d St., Indianapolis.
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Bass, Herbert L., Esq., 4350 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.
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Bowman, Abram S., Esq., 1907 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis.
Brewer, Scott R., Esq., 257 W. Washington St., Indianapolis.
Bristor, A. M., Esq., 2342 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.
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Brown, Rev. Lewis, Care St. Pauls Episcopal Church, Indianapolis.
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Bryan, Dr. William Lowe, Bloomington, Ind.
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Carr, John R., Esq., Care Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.
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Clancy, Leslie D., Esq., 2049 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis.
Clarke, Homer, Esq., 3058 Ruckle St., Indianapolis.
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Cole, W. D., Esq., Paris, Illinois.
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Daily, Thomas A., Esq., 1003 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis.
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McBride, Col. Robert W., 1239 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis.
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McKee, Gen. Will J., Indianapolis.
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Moore, Dr. Harvey A.,

Moorhead, Col. Robert L., Care Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.
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Nicholson, Meredith, Esq., 1321 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
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Parry, Abram M., Esq., 1939 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
Parry, St. Clair, Esq., 3010 N. Meridian St,. Indianapolis.
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